Special Branch Registry

~~[C.I.D.] Office Notes~~

File No. 7.0.3229

SUBJECT

Bolsheviks attempt activities in S'hai, also "Daily" Reports containing various intelligence matter.

Names involved:

Ogonkoff
D.A. Lunden (David Abraham)
Kaufmann
Matveef-Bodroy
Agareff
Evsereff
Panteleeff
Mekler
Smolensky
✓ Zvereff
Dr. Ginston
✓ Polejack.

Budneivech
Mitauer
Wolin
Semeschov
Gen. Potapoff.
Cherkes
T. Tarasoff.

HIST

Form No. 2
G.12000-1-20

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
No. 3239
19/7/20

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

July 8th 19 20

REPORT ON Article in "Shanghai Nichi Nichi" 1/7/'20 re Matveef Bodroy, alleged representative of Soviet Government in Shanghai.

Made by D. S. I. Kay *Forwarded by* H. Givens D.I. for D.C.I.

Sir,

The man mentioned in attached newspaper translation is Matveef Bodroy who arrived here from Vladivostock on the 25th ultimo by the S. S. "Nancy Moller". The latter steamer was chartered by The Union of Siberian Co-Operative Unions, "Zakoopsbit", 12 Boone Road to take provisions to Nikolaevsk, but was refused permission by the Japanese to enter this port. She eventually discharged at Vladivostock. Matveef is well known here as a Bolshevik and was connected with the Russian Employment Bureau which closed on April 1st of this year owing to lack of funds. During February of this year he was a prominent speaker at Russian meetings held in the American (Naval) Y. M. C. A., Avenue Edward VII, at which the necessity of appointing new officials in place of the present Russian Consular Officials nd taking over the local Russo-Asiatic Bank, was discussed. Bolshevism was also dealt with and as a result the General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. gave a warning that the use of the building would be discontinued, if political matters were discussed.

Matveef left here for Vladivostock about four months ago and attached is a translation from the Shanghai Life of 27th March reporting a statement made by him to the Naval and Military Authorities at Vladivostock as to the hostility displayed towards Russians by foreigners in Shanghai, and advocating the establishment of friendly relations with the Chinese.

Matveef is now employed as a clerk with The Union of Siberian Co-Operative Unions, 12 Boone Road and sleeps on the

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19

REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

premises. The manager of this concern, I. Tarasoff, and all connected with it are Bolsheviks.

Enquiries are continuing as to Matveef's alleged propaganda amongst Cantonese soldiers.

It should be stated that most of the news at present appearing in the Japanese "Nichi Nichi" regarding Bolshevik activities is being supplied by ex-Russian Officers and is of rather a vague nature.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W.W.Kay

D. S. I.

A/ D. C. I.

A/ D C I

In further [illegible]

[illegible] cl

[illegible] 9/7

C. I. D.
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No. 3239
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Translation from the "Shanghai Nichi Nichi"
July 1st 1920.

Soviet Government contemplates installing representative at Shanghai.

Matofe Fietrich, a leader of Bolsheviks in Siberia and an influential man in the Labour Government, came here by the s.s. "Manshimora" a French steamer, which arrived on the 25th ~~inst~~ ultimo from Vladivostock and went to reside at No. 12 Quinsan Road.* 12 Boone Rd It is said that he has come here to act as Bolshevik Representative at Shanghai and to usurp the authority of the local Russian Consul General in order to augment the power of the Bolsheviks in China. It is also said that he has brought a large sum of money for propaganda.

Some anti-Bolshevik Russians say that he is trying to find persons who can propagate Bolshevism among Cantonese soldiers in Southern China and is willing to pay $500.00 per month to men qualified for that work.

He has learned that Potapoff who lived in the French Concession and tried to propagate Bolshevism among Chinese soldiers stationed outside the Settlement, failed in his scheme and went to Canton through Hongkong. It will be impossible for Fietrich to carry out his plans in this International Settlement if Municipal Regulations against such plotters are enforced.

Matoef Bodroy.

a/DCI For report under cover
AHI 5/7

D.I.I. Kay, For attention. T.H.G.

C. I. D.
No. 3239

Telephone: ~~CENTRAL~~ NORTH 2229.

Telegrams: „ZAKOOPSBIT, SHANGHAI"

THE UNION OF SIBERIAN CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS „ZAKOOPSBIT".

Союзъ Сибирскихъ Кооперативныхъ Союзовъ „Закупсбытъ".

HEAD OFFICE:—
Novo-Nicolaievsk (Siberia).

BRANCHES:—
IN SIBERIA:
Irkutsk, Blagoveschensk, Vladivostok, Harbin, Nicolaievsk-on-Amour.
IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA:
Moscow, Ekaterinburg, Petrograd, Nijny-Novgorod Fair, Samarkand (Turkestan).
ABROAD:
London, New York, Copenhagen, Kobe, Paris.

The Union of Siberian Co-operative Unions „Zakoopsbit" represents 29 Co-operative Unions, to which are affiliated 9,520 Consumers' Societies, Creamery and Fishery Associations and other Co-operative Organisations in the Ural, Siberia and the Far East.

IT PURCHASES various articles for use in Siberia, implements for buttermaking and other manufactured products.

IT SELLS butter and other fats, eggs, cheese, honey, etc.; wax, wool, hair, leather, bristles, furs and other raw materials.

It has its own works, factories and work shops.

~~6, Foochow Road,~~
Shanghai.

5 July, 1920.

T/1036,
Ev.

Central Police Station.
Shanghai.

Gentlemen:-

According to your inquiries we beg to send you herewith a list of the passengers arrived on the Board of the S.S."Nancy Moller" on the 25-th ultimo:

Mr.Podgurski V.S.
" Matveeff-Bodry N.N.
" Stankoff-de-Santa-Fe P.
" Rosenberg D.
Mrs.Rosenberg.

Yours Faithfully,
UNION OF SIBERIAN CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS
"ZAKOOPSBIT"
SHANGHAI OFFICE
G. Tarasov

C. I. D. No. 32 39
Date 19/7/20

Translation from Russian Newspaper,
"Shanghai Life" of March 27th, 1920.

Mr. Matveef ~~Bodroy, ex~~-President of the Russian Employment Bureau in Shanghai, has made a statement concerning the position of Russians in Shanghai before the Naval and Military ~~Officer~~ Authorities of Vladivostock. In his statement Mr. Matveef Bodroy explained that the foreigners in Shanghai are hostile to Russians, and do everything within their power to restrict their activities. The Chinese are the only people in Shanghai who sympathize with Russians, and Matveef Bodroy advised the immediate establishment of friendly relations with the Chinese people who were Russia's only friends in the Far East. The foreign press in Shanghai had advocated that the Police close the Russian Employment Bureau. The Naval and Military Authorities were greatly impressed by Mr. Matveef Bodroy's statement.

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G.12000-1-20

3239

~~3239~~ 20/5/20

Shanghai Municipal Police.

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

May 18th 1920 19

REPORT ON David Abraham Lunden to sail by S. S. "China".

Made by D. I. Givens *Forwarded by* Chief Detective Officer.

Sir,

Enquiries made confirm the information that David Abraham Lunden, who now lives at No. 133 Dixwell Road, and who has given his address at the United States Consulate, which he has asked to vise his passport, as No. 25 Temple Lane, has booked a passage by the S. S. "China" which sails on May 26th. Lunden has stated that he is proceeding to the United States to join a relation named: Mr. Lunden, 25, 20 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. Givens
D. I.

C. D. C.

Ant
19/5

Form No.2
G.12000-1-20

3239

C. I. D.
No. 3239
Date 19/3/20

Shanghai Municipal Police.

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

March 19th, 1920. 19

~~REPORT ON~~ Daily Report.

Made by D. I. Givens Forwarded by ~~Chief Detective Officer.~~

Sir,

Some seventy Russians held a meeting in the Russian Consulate at 6 p.m. 18th instant to emphasize a protest which they had already made against an order from the Orthodox Bishop in Peking dismissing the present incumbent of the local Russian Church, who is a secular priest, and replacing him by a monk. A Mr. Moeroff presided and Mr. Ivanoff was present on behalf of the Russian Consulate. The latter explained that the Consulate had locked up the church pending the settlement of the dispute, in accordance with instructions from the Russian Ambassador. A discussion then took place as to the steps which should be taken to ensure the re-opening of the church and the retention of the present priest, and it was finally decided to send a telegram to the Russian Ambassador in Peking requesting him to make an order to have the church re-opened, and to request the Bishop to explain his reasons for dismissing the secular priest. The discussion, in which Messrs. Lugovoi and Zvereff were the principal participants lasted till 8 p.m. when the meeting adjourned for three days.

The S. S. " Simbirsk " of the Russian Volunteer Fleet arrived from Vladivostock on the afternoon of 18th instant with one hundred and fifty five passengers, including 106 Chinese, 6 Czecho- Slovacs, 9 Poles, and 2 Latvians. Ninety eight of the Chinese travelled steerage.

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C. I. D.
No. 3239
19/3/20

Shanghai Municipal Police

Station.

19

REPORT ON

Made by *Forwarded by*

The Returned Chinese Labour Association will hold a meeting in the dormitory of the Y. M. C. A. at 2 p.m. 20th instant to discuss alleged improper conduct on the part of certain returned labourers who are reported to have tried to collect money from residents under the pretence that they were acting for the Association.

The National Organizations' Union of China will hold a meeting at No. 15/16 Yong Loh Lee(永樂里), Rue Kraetzer, at 7 p.m. 21st instant to discuss a scheme for uniting all societies in Shanghai.

The Society of Old Parliamentarians at No. 282 Rue Kraetzer has sent a circular to its members requesting them to call there frequently.

The price of rice has decreased 10 cents per picul since last Monday. The price now ranges from $7.80 to $8.70 per picul.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

D. I.

19.3

C. D. O.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-19

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Shanghai Municipal Police.

No. 3239
Date 6/3/20

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

March 16th, 1920. 191

~~REPORT ON~~ Daily Report.

Made by D. I. Givens Forwarded by Chief Detective Officer

Sir,

Some three hundred and fifty Russians attended a concert in the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Szechuen Road on the evening of 15th instant which was held under the auspices of the Russian Employment Bureau in celebration of the Russian revolution, the anniversary of the outbreak of which occurred on 13th instant.

The curtain was raised at 9.30 p.m. when Mr. Smolensky, who was supported on the stage by Messrs. Budnewech, Mitaller, Kaufmann and Wolin, made a speech explaining that the political side of the programme had to be abandoned owing to the opposition of the local authorities. The Municipal Council had demanded that copies of the speeches to be delivered be submitted to it beforehand, but the organizers of the function had refused to submit to this indignity. A protest against the action of the Municipal Council would be sent to the new government in Vladivostock and the Russian Ambassador in Peking.

Mr. Semeschov then introduced General Potapov to the audience. He said all present were proud to have such a distinguished soldier among them that evening. He then mentioned amidst general applause that General Potapov was the first to raise the red flag in the Guard regiments. In thanking the audience for the reception accorded him, the General said the present rulers of Russia were denounced as murderers and criminals. The

Form No. 2
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Shanghai Municipal Police.

3239
16/3/20

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

time however was not far off when they would be able to take the place in the world to which they were entitled.

Mr. Lunden, who was the next to address the audience, said he wished all present to join him in a message to Vladivostock pledging the loyality of all Russians in Shanghai to the new government. He hoped that peace would soon be restored in Russia, and that the one government would be supreme in all parts of the country.

The concert was then proceeded with and lasted till 12.15 a.m. At the conclusion of the singing and of music, Mr. Kaufmann said he hoped those present would remember the men who lost their lives in the course of Russian freedom.

There was one interruption during the concert. This occurred at 10.30 p.m. when Mr. Polejack, the tailor, ascended the stage for the purpose of announcing that three members of the Korean Provisional Government were present. In response to a request to welcome the Korean notables, who were seated on the front bench, the audience responded with several rounds of applause.

The following is a translation of the programme : "Concert in Celebration of the Great Russian Revolution".

1, Mother's Song,

2, A Worker's Song,

3, A Prisoner's Song,

4 The Resurrection,

5 Violin Solo,

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Shanghai Municipal Police.

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REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

6, A Recitation,

7, One Act Scene entitled " The Book Binding Comrades"

8, Solo on Violincello.

9, A Recitation,

10, An Indian Song,

11, A Trio,

12, Marseillaise.

The first four songs, which were composed by a Shanghai Russian poet named Cherkes, expressed Bolshevist sentiments.

A meeting of tobacconists will take place in the Shanghai Cigarette Traders' Union inside the small East Gate at 1 p.m. 16th instant, when it is expected that the decision of the Municipal Council to license tobacco shops will be the chief topic for discussion. A handbill calling the meeting, which, together with a copy in Chinese of the conditions of the new licenses for tobacco and exchange shops, was distributed among tobacconists on 15th instant is attached herewith.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. Luiano

D. I.

C. D. O.

16/2

3239
16/3/20

Translation of a handbill distributed among cigarette shops on 15/3/'20 on Foochow Road and found by C. D. C. 75 on that date.

To the Manager of _____ Cigarette Shop,

You are requested to be present at the inaugural meeting of "The Cigarette Traders' Union" (捲菸同業公會), which will be held at 1 p.m. 16th instant in the office of "The Shanghai Tobacco Guild" (菸業公所), East Yao Ka Loong (東姚家弄), South of Small East Gate.

"Shanghai Cigarette Traders' Union"

茲定於陰曆本月廿六日下午一時在小東門南首東姚家弄口菸業公所內開捲煙同業公會成立大會務祈准時蒞臨于萬勿却是幸此請

寶號台鑒

執事先生

上海捲烟同業

3239

Date 16/3/20

L'Echo de Chine 16:3:20

[illegible]

Les journalistes n'ont pas de chance. [illegible] traite [illegible] le Journal de Pékin [illegible] ce cas orgueil [illegible] d'accuser la [illegible] de Koltchak et un autre [illegible] ruse en dit autant des [illegible] de Shanghai [illegible] rétrogrades pour prier la police d'ouvrir l'œil sur les rouges de cette ville [illegible] admettre que la mise à mort du malheureux Nicolas II [illegible] un événement à rappeler aux [illegible] et la [illegible] tout à fait [illegible] Echo de Chine qui fait partie des rendus dont parle notre confrère, est aussi d'avis que la présence à Shanghai de gens assez barbares pour approuver des actes de ce genre, est désagréable.

Ces apôtres de la liberté sont les glorificateurs du régime qui causa la ruine d'un grand nombre de Français en Russie et la mort de quelques-uns; d'un régime qui obligea la Russie à se parjurer en abandonnant ses Alliés pour soutenir l'Allemagne et renia les dettes de sa nation dont il détruisit ainsi le crédit, et c'est en songeant aux monceaux de cadavres et de ruines accumulés par lui que nous disons à la police de surveiller les approbateurs de ce régime.

Les Russes "démocrates", dans un journal local, parlent des partisans du ancien régime comme de valets etc... donnant ainsi raison aux paisibles citoyens et à la presse alliée qui crglent une collision possible entre les rouges et les blancs, et qui ont été appelés vendus encore une fois, nous répétons qu'en autorisant une réunion du genre de celle d'hier au centre de Shanghai, le Municipal Council a commis une grave imprudence et a donné aux éléments extrémistes de la colonie russe une occasion de fusionner sous un [illegible]

[illegible] Municipal Council.

Shanghai, [illegible] ville internationale, c'est [illegible] liberté [illegible] quelques uns devient [illegible] ce jour qu'elle [illegible] communauté. Or, le [illegible] constitue un précédent autorisant [illegible] fêtes du niveau [illegible] de Cavell ou de la destruction du "Lusitania": les Britanniques n'admettront pas ces manifestations sans [illegible] et notre paisible cité deviendra un enfer jusqu'au jour où les édiles de la [illegible] tionale se verront obligés de passer d'un extrême à l'autre et de s'opposer à [illegible] tions publiques, y compris la célébration des fêtes nationales.

Notre petite concession se gouvernant elle-même, est à l'abri de tels ennuis et les rouges de Shanghai savent qu'on y tolère pas les "non sens", c'est pourquoi, tout en l'habitant, ils font [illegible] propagande [illegible]

En admettant que rien d'extraordinaire ne se soit produit à la petite fête révolutionnaire organisée dans les locaux de la Y. M. C. A. de [illegible] le précédent est quand même fâcheux, il fait une [illegible] malsaine à ce régime que les amis de l'ordre et de la paix exécrent du fond du cœur. Nous ne voyons qu'un seul avantage à la réunion démocratique d'hier soir, c'est d'avoir fourni aux détectives l'occasion de reconnaître certains assistants pour les mieux surveiller à l'avenir.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-19

Shanghai Municipal Police

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 3239
Date 6/3/20

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

March 6th 1920. 191

REPORT Daily Report.

Made by D. I. Givens Forwarded by Chief Detective Officer

Sir,

At a meeting of some twenty natives of Latvia held at No. 20 Haskell Road, the home of Mr. R. Waldman of the ~~Russo-Asiatic Bank~~, representative of the Latvian Republic in Shanghai, on the evening of 5th instant, the following decisions were reached :

1, To send a notification to the Consul General for Russia saying that local Latvians do not recognize his jurisdiction any longer.

2- To send Mr. R. Waldman to Europe to try to induce either the British or French Governments to undertake the protection of Latvians in China.

3- That Mr. Rudsit, No. 283 Avenue Joffre take care of Latvians' interests in Shanghai during Mr. Waldman's absence.

The meeting which lasted from 8 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. was presided over by Mr. R. Waldman.

A deputation of hawkers from the City Temple attended a meeting of the Boycott "Bad" Goods Association which was held at No. 15 Sah Ts Loong (薩珠街), inside Old North Gate, at 2.10 p.m. 5th instant, and announced their intention of resuming the sale of Japanese goods after three days unless the Association took steps in the meantime to prevent the selling of such goods in the City shops.

The meeting made no reply to the demands of the deputation which left at 5 p.m.

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G. 12000-1-19

Shanghai Municipal Police,

C. I. D.
No. 3239
Date 6/3/20

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by *Forwarded by*

Two French Officers and ten Frerch soldiers arrived from the North by rail at 7 a.m. 6th instant.

6/3

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I.

C. D. Officer.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-19

Shanghai Municipal Police.

3239
3239
23/2/20

Central Police Station.

February 21st 1920

REPORT ON Daily Report.

Made by D.S.I.Givens *Forwarded by* Chief Detective Officer.

Sir,

A Russian named Matveef otherwise known as Matveef Bodroy gave a lecture in the rooms of the Russian Employment Bureau in the American (Naval) Y.M.C.A. on the evening of 19th instant on the improved condition of the workers throughout the world. The speaker confined himself to the economic side of his subject, and did not discuss its political aspect.

A letter written by the secretary of the American (Naval) Y.M.C.A., of which a copy is attached, to the Russian Employment Bureau is the probable explanation of Matveef cautiousness.

The parade announced to take place in the Chinese City on 19th instant to strengthen the Anti -Japanese boycott did not come off.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

D.S.I.

Chief Detective Officer.

21/2

3239

3239
23/2/20

OFFICE OF
GENERAL SECRETARY

NAVY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
SHANGHAI

6 AVENUE EDWARD VII
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2005

February 19th. 1920.

To the Russian School and Employment Agency,

6 Avenue Edward VII.

Shanghai.

Gentlemen;-

A short time ago our Committee permitted the use of a portion of our basement for the specific purposes of an English language school and as an employment bureau, as requested by you.

Since that time the room has been used for entertainment purposes. To this we have no objection provided such entertainments do not extend beyond the hour of midnight and provided certain acts of rowdyism are not repeated.

You have also used the premises for the purposes of lectures and meetings bordering on the political to say the least. This letter is to notify you that if either of such features are repeated, we will immediately refuse the further use of the premises for any purpose whatsoever.

Very truly yours,

Navy Y.M.C.A.

By [signature]

General Secretary

Copies-four)

3239
20/2/20

From North China Daily News

19/2/'20.

THE OTHER RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I trust that you will not refuse to publish in your columns as soon as possible the following address which it had been my intention to deliver to the meeting held on the 15th instant at the Russian Workers' Bureau. The meeting was called, by its organisers, in the name of the Russian Colony of Shanghai; but in spite of this, and of the existing freedom of speech in Russia, that meeting did not extend to me the possibility of pronouncing my opinions.

"To me, and I think to all at the present meeting, it would be very interesting to know upon what authority and under instructions of what government you consider yourselves entitled to decide questions concerning the introduction of a control over the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Russian Consulate-General in Shanghai. No government has given you any such orders and it would be difficult to imagine that any government could give similar instructions to a mere handfull of people, 90 per cent. of whom are entirely unknown to the real Russian colony of Shanghai and are favoured with no popularity whatever by that latter body.

"Together the Russian residents of Shanghai at the present time total some three to four thousand people. At this meeting are present not more than 160 people, among whom one may hardly count more than 15 permanent residents. Moreover, of those present only 50 or 60 have taken part in the voting, the others have held back and confined themselves solely to listening to the words of the orators. In what manner, then, can this meeting consider itself a legal interpreter of the desires of the whole Russian colony?

"No, citizens, the present meeting cannot adopt any resolution in the name of the Russian Colony, nor can any election carried out by the meeting be recognized as legal. It is not even our business to decide such questions. I presume that the Russian Government, without our assistance, will decide the question of its diplomatic and consular representation abroad. If the Government desires to hear the opinions of the local colony upon such matters it will itself assemble the latter and give them intimation.

"To us it remains only to follow attentively events taking place at Home, and to wish for the quickened advance of peace and tranquility in the land of our birth which has for three years borne all the horrors of internecine strife and has been watered with the blood of our brothers. I cannot, therefore, do otherwise than join wholeheartedly with the words of Mr. J. P. Tarasoff, who has said plainly that here is no place for the making of such decisions, and that those who wish to engage in politics must go back to Russia."

Thanking you in advance for your kindness,

I am, etc.,

L. J. LUGOVOI.

Shanghai, Feb. 17.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-19

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
3239
18/2/20

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

17th February, 1920. 191

REPORT Daily Report.

Made by D. S. I. Givens Forwarded by Chief Detective Officer.

Sir,

A meeting at which about a hundred Russians were present was held in the Russian Employment Bureau in the American (Naval) Y. M. C. A. at 5 p.m. 15th instant for the purpose of discussing the formation of a committee to take over the control of the Russian Consulates and branches of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China.

Dr. Ginston, who was moved to the chair, made a short speech outlining the purpose of the meeting. He invited all persons who had suggestions to make as to how that purpose could best be attained to come forward and state their views.

Mr. Polejack responded to this invitation and proposed that the meeting should elect a committee of seven to call on the Consul General for Russia and the manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and demand that these establishments be placed under the committee's control. Several speakers had a heated discussion on the merits of this proposal, and it was finally dropped.

Mr. D. A. Lunden then took the platform and proceeded to address the gathering. Mr. Lunden felt that immediate steps should be taken to exercise control over the Russian Consulates and the various branches of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China as there was very good reason to believe that the persons in charge of these concerns had entered into a conspiracy to convert government property and money to their own use. He, however, could not see his

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C. I. D.
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REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

way to support Mr. Polejack's suggestion which the speaker considered unpractical. He thought they should begin by electing committees in all centres in China where Russian communities exist. These committees could carry on propaganda in favour of their recognition by China as the true representatives of Russia in this country. Once they secured this recognition, the speaker was confident that control over the Consulates and Banks could be easily obtained. He thought a propaganda campaign in China would meet with success, for the Chinese people were better disposed towards Russians than either the British or Americans.

Mr. Lugovoi, who tried to speak against Lunden, was hooted down with cries of "Traitor", and had to leave the room.

Mr. Evseroff then made some remarks endorsing Mr. Lunden's speech, and it was finally decided to hold another meeting to elect the committee.

The meeting ended at 6.30 p.m. after which a musical entertainment took place.

Two members of the Shantung Assembly named Wong Loh Ping(王樂平) and Sing Tsu Chu(辛詩九) and two Tientsin students named Tsang Koh Zeu(張國壽) and Miss Lieu Tsing Yang(劉清陽) entertained about a dozen journalists to tea in the Oriental Hotel on 15th inst.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. D. O.

D. S. I.

17.2.20

Form No. 2
G. 19000-1-19

Shanghai Municipal Police.

(1) 32 39
11/2/20

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

10th February, 1920. 191

~~REPORT~~ Daily Report

Made by D. S. I. Givens Forwarded by Chief Inspector

Sir,

The Russian translator has submitted the following report on the meeting of the Russians in the American (Naval) Y. M. C. A. on February 8th :-

A meeting of Russians was held at 2.30 p.m. Sunday February 8th under the auspices of the Russian Employment Bureau in its rooms in the American (Naval) Y. M. C. A. on Avenue Edward VII. About a hundred persons were present.

m/s
C.I.
S.V.C.

Mr. Ogonkoff, who represented the Employment Bureau, after welcoming the guests, announced that the following matters would be dealt with :-

1, The present political situation in Siberia,

2, The attitude which Russians should adopt towards the Russian Consuls of the old regime still in the Far East.

3, Election of a committee to represent the Russian community in Shanghai.

A proposal then put forward by Mr. Ogonkoff that Messrs. Lunden, who is said to have once acted as Russian correspondent of the London Times, and Kaufmann be elected President and secretary respectively of the meeting met with unanimous approval.

See files No. 3233 and 3234.

Mr. Matveef, who was the first speaker, gave an account of the victory of the democrats in Siberia. Mr. Agareff came next with an address advocating the union of all parties. He was followed by Mr. Evseroff who made a speech against foreign intervention in Russia. Mr. Lunden then gave a discourse criticizing the Russian policy of the

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Allies. He said he had lived in London during the war, and knew the selfishness of Great Britain. Mr. Panteleef was the next to take the platform, and after completing his discourse which was a sort of protest against Japanese alleged atrocities in Siberia, he read a telegram from Vladivostock to the effect that General Rosanoff had fled. His place has been taken by the Zemstvo and representatives of the people, all of whom had joined in welcoming Soviet rule.

Messrs. Matveef, Mekler, Evseroff, Agareff, and Panteleef were then chosen to serve on a committee to attend to the following matters :-

1, The drafting of a resolution protesting against Japanese intervention in Siberia.

2, The devising of ways and means to bring about friendly intercourse between Chinese democratic organizations and the new Government in Siberia.

Mr. Lunden then referred to the second item on the agenda. He said he had certain views about the present holders of Russian Diplomatic and Consular positions in the Far East, and he knew that these views were shared by the audience. He, however, had special reasons for advising that the discussion of this matter be postponed till some future date. The audience would not listen to this advice. Cries of "Coward" were raised in various parts of the room, and continued until Mr. Lunden withdrew. His

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place as chairman was taken by Mr. Matveef, and the discussion proceeded. Messrs. Smolensky, Zvereff, Evseroff, and some others made speeches condemning the Russian Diplomatic and Consular Officials in the Far East, and, amidst general applause, advocated their dismissal from office. Some of the speakers said that the Consuls controlled large amounts of public money, and no time should be lost in taking measures to protect these funds for the dishonesty of the officials of the old regime was well known. When the speakers concluded a unanimous demand was made that the committee appointed to deal with other matters should formulate plans whereby it would be able to exercise some sort of supervision over the local Russian Consulate. A few of those present were in favour of inserting a notice in the newspapers to the effect that the present Russian Consular Officials only represented themselves and the people would repudiate all agreements made by them. In answer to this, Mr. Afareff said the Committee would urge upon the Siberian Government the necessity of appointing new Diplomatic and Consular Officials in the Far East as soon as possible.

Mr. Chotverenko of the Russian Consulate was present at the meeting which ended at 6 p.m.

The three Koreans, whose arrest in French Town was reported yesterday, were taken to Avenue Joffre Station and afterwards released. It appears that inquiries made by the French police showed that the explosion was caused by the upsetting of some bottles of chemicals left behind by a

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Chinese doctor who formerly occupied the Foreans' house, and had nothing to do with bombs.

A delegation of fourteen persons appointed at the meeting in the Public Recreation Ground on 9th instant called at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at 4.30 p.m. the same day. In the absence of the Commissioner, the delegates were received by one of his secretaries with whom they left a petition which contained the following six demands:-

1, The rejection of the Japanese offer to open direct negotiations about Shantung.

2, The settlement of the Fokien question in accordance with the wishes of the people.

3, The cancellation of all unjust treaties.

4, The punishment of Tuan Chi-jui (段祺瑞), Hsu Shih Tsung (徐樹錚 Little Hsu) and Jen Yuin Pang (靳雲鵬) the present premier.

5, The dismissal from office and punishment of Tsao Sui (曹錕), the Civil Governor of Chili, and Yang I Teh (楊以德), Chief of the Tientsin Police.

6, That the right of assembly and free speech be no longer withheld from the people.

Strenuous propaganda was conducted in the Chinese City by students and members of the National Organizations union late last evening in favour of a general strike to enforce the demands made at yesterday's meeting. A handbill in the same sense was distributed early this morning. This purported to emanate from the people's society. No. 15 and 16 Yong Loh Lee,

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Rue Kraetzer, and was worded as follows:-

1, Oppose direct negotiations with Japan.

2, Remove from office and punish Tsao (Civil Governor of Chihli) and Yang (Chief of the Tientsin Police).

3, Release the students arrested in Tientsin.

4, We will not open our doors unless these demands are granted.

As a result of this propaganda, several shops in the vicinity of West Gate and Nantao have failed to open this morning.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[signature]
D.S.I.

C.D.O.

[signature]
10/2/20

2329
23/3/20

SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY MARCH 23, 1920.

B[illegible]SHEVIK PROPAGANDA IN CHINA

A[illegible] W[illegible] In S[illegible] In Touch With Disg[illegible] P[illegible]ans A[illegible]d S[illegible]dy In Fr[illegible] Concession

A MAD DREAM OF WORLD CONQUEST

There is another in[illegible]ting document [illegible]xistence which shows that Trotzky, besides receiving a salary of Roubles 80,000 per month, is rapidly amassing a huge fortune. It is common knowledge that he has sent out to a bank in Argentine several million roubles in gold. When taxed by Lenin, Trotzky is said to have replied that he realises that the movement in Russia will fade away as rapidly as it had broken out, therefore he was going to make as much out of the "chance" as he could. These are the men that are intriguing for power in the Far East.

Campaign Opened in Earnest

There is overwhelming evidence that the Bolsheviks have opened their campaign in China in earnest. Many of their agents are staying in hotels in Hongkew and the French Concession. There is one man, who, we have every reason to believe, is directing the propaganda work in Shanghai, who lives in the French Concession. Of late he has been visited by several Chinese, some of them representing a student body, and one at least coming from a man who once was very popular, in fact a hero, in the eyes of the Chinese people. The callers in short, represent certain people who imagine they have a grievance against the central government or against the local Municipal Administration. It would seem, therefore, that the Bolsheviks are making a bid for the doubtful support of these malcontents. The Bolsheviks, who are past masters in the art of lying, will experience no difficulty in playing upon the feelings of these "water-brained" intriguers. Another frequent caller is a man who is connected with a local labour organisation.

This Russian who is attracting like a magnet the notorious disgruntled politicians in Shanghai, is evidently recruiting workers for the Bolshevik cause. There is a report that a printing plant has been established outside the Settlement which will turn out [illegible] the campaign in Sha[illegible] have made exhaustive [illegible] the location of the plant, [illegible]kly report that though [illegible] been able, up to the present, [illegible]e it, indications are not w[illegible] that there is something in a [illegible] place just beyond the Settlement that is drawing numbers of Russians at all hours of the day and night [illegible] men directing the plant, or [illegible] it may be, live in Range Road and one of than travels to the place daily on a bicycle. It is said that he always goes out armed with a revolver.

Where Work Will First Start

The question has been frequently heard: Will the Bolsheviks succeed in winning the Chinese people over to their doctrine? They will not start their work among the intelligent and thinking classes, with whom they will find short shrift, unless, of course, these men are nursing grievances, imaginary or otherwise, against the Peking or the local Government. In that case the Bolsheviks will find the assistance which these men are able to render of great value. Where the Bolsheviks will first start their propaganda will be amongst coolies and the poor class of people who are mostly illiterate and ignorant. These are the people who will lend a willing ear to what the Bolsheviks will have to say. They become easy converts to Bolshevism.

Many Russians, who are believed to be agents of the Bolsheviks, can speak the Chinese language quite fluently. A number learnt the language through long residence in North China, others are the output of a school said to have been financed by the Bolsheviks at Harbin. There is a Russian journal here in Shanghai which has been exhibiting obvious pro-Bolshevik tendencies. In attempting to throw dust in the eyes of the Chinese Government, it one day declared that the Govern-

ment need not be anxious to take measures against a Bolshevik invasion, in fact, there was no necessity, it said.

A Celebration Stopped

The other day the local Bolsheviks wanted to celebrate by demonstration the anniversary of the revolution in Russia. But the ever watchful local authorities stepped in and put a stop to it. It was a wise decision, for had the Bolsheviks been allowed to do as they pleased, they would have said to the Chinese people: "See how powerful we are! We do as we please. It proves to you that our doctrine is a just one, otherwise think you the local authorities would have permitted us to hold our little demonstration?"

Creating An Impression

In this connection the following telegram sent out by Reuter's Agency, and published in our issue yesterday, is illuminating:—

> With reference to the Moscow wireless report of disaffection among the Japanese troops in Siberia, the War Office states that the report is an entire fabrication and that this and similar reports which have recently been circulated in China and elsewhere are evidently Bolshevik propaganda aiming at creating the impression that the Reds are gaining strength in the Far East.

The Bolsheviks are agitating for a world revolution, and have not hesitated in the course of their work to sacrifice a great country, which has run red with innocent blood.

If China will but take precautionary measures, she will not find it difficult to frustrate the Bolsheviks evil plans. The first essential antidote to their propaganda is a good government, for where there is a good government, the Bolsheviks will find powerful adherents to their cause. The main thing is the settlement of the dispute between the North and the South, thereby removing one very fruitful field, which it is to be feared, will prove very susceptible to Bolshevik influence.

Time Opportune For Counter Move

It would seem then that the moment has now arrived for a campaign of anti-Bolshevik propaganda in China to be begun. Much good work could be done by way of instructing the students and through them to reach the people. A full exposition of what the Bolsheviks have done in Russia and Siberia will open the eyes of the people to the danger facing them to-day. Above all, public opinion in Shanghai should be aroused to such a pitch that a strong demand should be made to the local authorities to institute greater discrimination in permitting the landing of Russians in Shanghai. In this manner, it is hoped to eradicate, or, at least, check, the influx of the more undesirable characters.

Mad Dream Of World Conquest

The Bolsheviks failed miserably in their propaganda in England and France. Bela Kun, in Hungary, who for a time was successful, did no better. They are now looking towards the Far East. "It is there," exclaimed Lenin, "that we shall deliver a smashing blow to England and France. There we will set alight the fire of Bolshevism, and the red glow shall illuminate the whole world. There we will create an army with which we shall conquer Europe and America."

It is big game, if the plans of the Bolsheviks are to be taken seriously, but whatever opinion one may care to express in regard to this latter phase of Bolshevik propaganda, there can be no manner of doubt whatever that China, should she fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks, will suffer terribly. As a stepping stone to the realisation of their mad dream of world conquest, China will have a heavy burden to bear.

And the Bolsheviks are now in her midst, in Shanghai, carrying out the preliminary plans of their campaign.

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA IN CHINA

Plan Formulated As Long Ago As 1918: German Bankers Pledge Fullest Financial Support

CAMPAIGN AGAINST BRITAIN IN CHINA & INDIA

(*Specially Contributed To* THE SHANGHAI TIMES).

There have appeared in the local press, from time to time, references to the presence of a certain class of Russians who are believed to be agents of the Bolsheviks. In some quarters, the report that the Bolsheviks in Shanghai are preparing a campaign affecting the whole of China is discredited. Let it be said here at the outset that the Bolsheviks are turning their eyes on the Asiatic continent, and that in doing so to-day, they are only carrying out a plan which had been formulated (in collaboration with the Germans) a couple of years ago. They are playing a big game, for they aim to convert no less than the 147 millions of Musulmans and the 400 millions of Chinese to their pernicious doctrine. They plan to seize the power of government in China, India and Japan. An ambitious plan, which, on the face of it, seems hardly likely to succeed. But the Bolsheviks have thought out a plan by which they hope to knock down the barrier of conservatism which hedges around the Chinese and the Japanese peoples. They will try first to create a small breach through which, by degrees, shall percolate the tenets of their doctrine.

The Master Mind

Their first plan was to reach India and China by way of the Caucasus, Turkestan and Afghanistan. Details of the plan had been closely discussed and settled as long ago as the year 1918. Needless to say, it was the German master mind which had thought out all the details for Lenin and Trotzky. These two latter were in the habit of receiving instructions from the German Minister of the Interior and from the notorious German Councillor von Truttmann. When Lenin had achieved his purpose in Russia and had secured the power of government, the Germans made him turn his eyes towards China and above all, India. The better known capitalists of Hamburg, who, for the most part were Jews, promised Lenin all the financial assistance he should need on condition that the Jews in Russia were not molested and that their synagogues were respected.

The arrival of the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia put a halt to the carrying out of this plan, but to-day, with Admiral Koltchak out of the way, with the Red army in occupation of practically the whole of Siberia, and the imminent secession of Vladivostok, with one of their own men, the bandit Krakowczky, in control of that port, the Bolsheviks are once more making an attempt to win over China and India to their doctrine.

The Influx Of Russians

The danger to China, more particularly, is very great. Within recent months there have filtered into Shanghai a large number of so-called Russians, who, though speaking the Russian language, are really not Russians at all. What are they doing in Shanghai? They cannot be looking for employment for there is hardly an opening for them here, and it is difficult to find work. Then why did they select Shanghai as their port of refuge? There can be but one explanation: they are here for no good purpose. In making this statement it is to be clearly understood that those true Russians who have suffered at the hands of the Bolsheviks and lost their all, are excluded. The so-called Russians who are here on behalf of the Bolsheviks are working in the dark, and the first opportunity they find to abuse the hospitality of the local authorities in permitting their sojourn here, they will seize it. Then will it be too late to think of measures to check them. Shanghai is knowingly nursing a snake in her bosom—a treacherous snake which will not hesitate to use its venomous fangs when the occasion arises. This will explain the explosion of hatred against the British in Hongkong who had refused to permit certain Russians to land, because the authorities were not sure of their *bona fides*.

Shanghai As Headquarters?

Is Shanghai going to be made the general headquarters of Bolshevik propaganda? It would seem so. This old town of ours has ever been, and always will be, the headquarters from which disgruntled politicians hatch and carry out their intrigues against the Government, a sort of haven of refuge to political offenders of foreign nations who find their native country a little unpleasant to live in for the time being. It is only natural, therefore, to expect that Shanghai once more will be in the limelight as the headquarters of Bolshevik propaganda in the Far East. The only remedy is to take the same steps Shanghai took in the case of the Germans: to chase them from the town But this is hardly feasible just yet. Public opinion has not yet been sufficiently aroused.

Germany Financing Propaganda

Germany, from information in our possession, is very deeply concerned over the Bolshevik move in China and India. She is supporting the move with money and men. In the year 1917, in the month of March, a prominent German Bank opened a credit in the names of Lenin and Trotzky for use in their propaganda work in China and India. A special credit was also opened in the name of Trotzky, by a German banker of the name of Bunstein, to wipe out the Christian religion and the church in Russia, as well as in Asia.

But the most interesting move in the financing of the Bolsheviks by the Germans was made on January 8, 1918, when the German Imperial Bank, through von Schlantz, informed Trotzky that a sum of 50,000,000 marks in gold had been placed at his disposal at Stockholm specially for use in connection with Bolshevik propaganda in China and India In the document of instructions accompanying the letter, von Schlantz counselled Trotzky and Lenin to employ as many persons of Jewish birth as they could.

Campaign Against Great Britain

Above all, von Schlantz impressed upon Lenin and Trotzsky the importance of undermining Great Britain's power and prestige both in China and India, declaring that the British were the mortal enemies of Germany. In doing so, he assured them of the loyal support of Germany, materially and morally. The letter of instruction concluded with the declaration that Germany will, from time to time, send men from her Bureau of Information or Professors of Oriental languages to any particular place the Bolsheviks desired. The Germans, with characteristic thoroughness, created a department to deal with the Bolsheviks, and in July, 1918 a special department was formed to direct affairs, particularly the contemplated propaganda in China.

An Interesting Document

There is at present in the possession of a gentleman in Switzerland a dossier of 70 documents. One document, bearing the number 26, contains a letter written in the German language and signed by Trotzky. The letter contains the very interesting information that all measures had been taken and prepared by the Soviet to start the Bolshevik propaganda towards the end of the year 1919! Unless it is a strange coincidence, it would seem that the propaganda is being begun in China in real earnest according to the plans formulated by Lenin and Trotzky under the guiding hand of their masters, the Germans.

There is a further document which has reference to an interview which Trotzky and one of his chief lieutenants, a man called **Joffe**, had with the prominent Hamburg banker, **Moses Hoffman**. It was a momentous interview, for the plan of campaign in China and India was finally discussed and passed.

The foregoing goes to prove that the Bolsheviks will never at any time be short of funds to carry out their sinister propaganda in China

(To be Continued).

BOLSHEVIK AGITATORS IN SHANGHAI

It is gratifying to observe that the local Municipal authorities, with commendable wisdom, prohibited a certain section of Russian residents of Shanghai from celebrating the third anniversary of the assassination of the late Tsar NICHOLAS of Russia last Saturday with "political speech-making." In our issue of last Thursday, we pointed out that such a celebration was dangerous and out of place in this International Settlement and therefore, it is a matter of satisfaction to us that our advice was acted upon and the celebration suppressed. Instead of the threatened celebration, it appears that the local Bolsheviks indulged in the more innocuous pastime of a concert held on Monday night at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. with the permission of the Municipal Council, conditional on the promise that political speeches would not be made. Our Slavonic friends, we are told, now threaten to lodge a protest with the government at Vladivostock, setting forth that Russians in Shanghai are not allowed the "rights of other nationals who celebrate anniversaries of revolutions in their respective homelands." Doubtless, the self-appointed rulers at Vladivostock will duly issue a Ukase to the Shanghai Municipal Council, but inasmuch as the Vladivostock "government" has as yet no "locus standi," and is not likely to have one for some time to come, it is doubtful whether the Shanghai Municipal Council will "tremble and obey" at the behest of the amiable men at Vladivostock. The threat of such a protest is puerile in the extreme. Shanghai is not Soviet Russia, and if local Russians wish to continue enjoying the hospitality of the Settlement, they will have to abide by the laws and regulations of the place. They dare not run counter to foreign public sentiment here, which is dead against any attempt to disseminate in Shanghai the dirty creed of Bolshevism. The proper place to extol murder and outrage is Soviet Russia, not Shanghai. If the local Bolsheviks wish to enjoy that liberty which enables them to belaud cold-blooded butchery, they will find every freedom in this respect in that part of unhappy Russia controlled by the Bolsheviks. Let them go there and enjoy to their heart's content the brand of freedom they appear to admire. We can truthfully assure them they will not be missed from Shanghai. We have been reading a curious screed by a Chinese vernacular paper on the subject of Bolshevism as it may or may not affect China. The journal in question argues that there is no occasion to fear the successful dissemination of Bolshevism in China and in support of its contention advances the following proposals: "Firstly, the Government should respect the freedom of opinions and expressions. It should let the people alone in studying all sorts of 'isms' or doctrines, and in the discussion, writing and publication of the like. This measure is the best means to moderate revolutions. If free and open discussion is allowed, it will give the people chances to study the truth as well as the fallacies of the various sorts of 'isms' or theories, and will develop in them the ability and soundness of judgment which will naturally restrain them from foolish and immature actions. In England, class struggle is very severe, but the country is free of revolutions. It is benefitted by the system of free discussions. Therefore we do not consider the dissemination of Bolshevism in China a serious question at all. Because dissemination necessarily involves discussion; and discussion produces judgment. If the peoples' ability of judgment is sound, no evil will result from Bolshevism's dissemination. Then why should we be scared of it?" The scribe who penned the above overlooks the fact that the Chinese people are not so politically advanced as to render harmless the dissemination and discussion of the Bolshevik creed. The situation in China is hardly analogous with that of Great Britain or other politically progressive countries, and in the hands of unscrupulous alien agitators, the Chinese would prove very pliable tools for the furtherance of the interests of men who are devoid of morals principles or religion. The Bolsheviks in Shaghai are hugging a delusion if they cherish the ambition of converting the International Settlement of Shanghai into a centre for their machinations and espionage to the end of creating an eventual disturbance of our normal life. They have to choose between one of two things—either they have to mend their manners or they will face instant deportation. We have deported the Germans and Austrians from China. We shall not hesitate to deport the Bolsheviks in Shanghai as they constitute a potential danger to the community not a whit less than the Germans and Austrians.

BOLSHEVISM PROPAGATED IN SHANGHAI

PEKING RECEIVES A REPORT

An Association In Frenchtown

General Chen Hsing-ya, Commandant of the Gendarmerie of Peking, received a report from the military authorities at Shanghai stating that according to a report appearing in vernacular papers, certain American Bolshevists arrived at Shanghai, and establishing relations with Chen Chia-ting, leader of the Chinese Labour Party and the Director of the Society of Industrial Development of China, Yu Ya-lung and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, organized an association called the Society of Agricultural and Industrial Confederation, establishing its office in the Industrial Development Society in the French Concession, Shanghai. The report is said to have contained the following regulations for the Association:—

1. The Agricultural and Industrial Confederation of China aims to organize and administrative organ with farmers and labourers, the Confederation taking charge of the central and local administrations.

2. The Confederation shall be built on the foundation constructed by the voluntary combination of the people, with a view to forming a confederation by uniting all the democratic free organizations in China.

3. The Confederation aims to destroy the class system and propagate socialism, on the following plans:

a. Land shall be made the common property of the society, by abolishing the system of private possession of land, and distributing it impartially among farmers. The original owners of land shall receive no compensation for their property confiscated. The farmers receiving the land shall have no right of possession over it.

b. Forests, mines, rivers, domestic animals and all things belonging to land shall be declared public property.

c. The Confederation shall be controlled by labourers.

d. The Confederation aims to utterly abolish the right of claims which capitalists and land-owners have against farmers and labourers, and to overthrow international syndicalism.

e. All the banks in China shall be made over to the Farmers and Labourers Government.

f. Everything manufactured or produced in the country shall be the common property of the people.

g. The Confederation shall arm labourers and organize a national volunteer corps.

h. During the present transitory stage, the Co[illegible]deration shall aim to lay the foun[illegible]on for the combination of farmers and labourers, so that capitalism shall be destroyed, the evil system of one class of mankind domineering over the other shall be abolished and socialism can be carried out in full force without class distinction and the compulsion of the state.

i. These regulations can be amended at a meeting of representatives.